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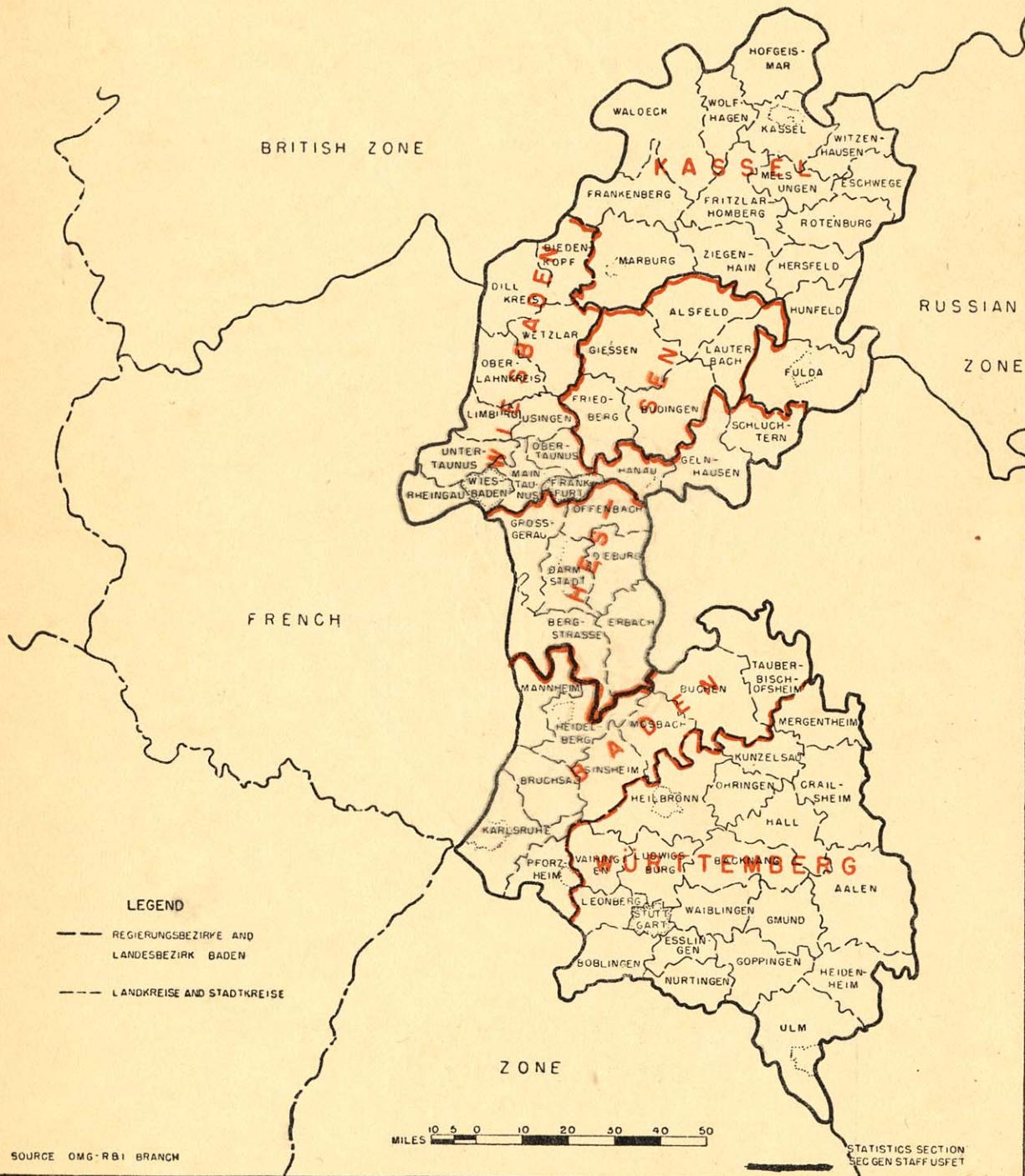
***Military Government  
Weekly  
Information Bulletin***



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
FOR GERMANY, US  
CONTROL OFFICE  
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



No. 46 — 17 JUNE 1946

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

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Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters

# Symbol of Quadripartite Cooperation

Berlin's ACA Building Headquarters for Four-Power Rule of Germany.  
Home of Control Council and Other Groups Planning Reich's Future  
Example of Allied Efforts to Extend War Unity into Occupation Period.

By Thomas A. Falco.

At first glance, it looks like any one of a number of office buildings taken over by American troops in the occupation of Berlin. But instead of just the Stars and Stripes, the flags of three other allied nations fly from the white flagpoles that stand before the main entrance and tower above the lawn and beech trees of adjacent Kleist Park.

Built in 1914, this four-story building formerly housed the Kammergericht, highest court of Prussia. In one its 550 rooms, back in July 1944, Hitler set up his Volksgericht, or People's Court, to try some 60 persons accused of plotting against his life. Now, in the very same room, ranking representatives of the four occupying powers — France, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, the United States — meet regularly to make the decisions that are shaping the Germany of today and the Germany of tomorrow.

It is the Allied Control Authority Building, a striking symbol of the ability of the Four Powers to work together in peace as well as in war.

Here, the commanding generals of the four zones of occupation (Allied Control Council) meet three times a month to make final decisions concerning the occupation of Germany. Here, their four deputies (Coordinating Committee) meet at least seven times a month. Here, also, hundreds of civilian and military personnel from Great Britain, France, Soviet Rus-

sia, and the United States meet daily. They comprise the members and workers of the twelve Control Staff Directorates: military; naval; air; transport; political; economics; finance; reparations; deliveries and restitutions; legal; prisoner of war and displaced persons; manpower; and internal affairs and communications.

Each of the directorates operates completely on a quadripartite basis, taking the various problems connected with the occupation of Germany and trying to settle them in terms of the basic policies agreed to by the governments of the Four Powers. Every directorate schedules three to four meetings a month, but the actual number varies with the job at hand. In February, when the postwar level of German industry was being thrashed out, the Economics Directorate met eight times and one of the meetings ran from 11 a. m. one day through to 4 a. m. the next.

Considering all quadripartite groups — directorates, committees, subcommittees, working parties — an average of 15 meetings are held in the ACA Building every day. In spite of the diverse political, economic, and social background represented, these meetings pay off in the form of several quadripartite agreements daily.

What the ACA Building looks like today is a far cry from what it looked like in June 1945, when the Second Armored ("Hell on Wheels") Division roll-

ed in to take it over as part of the American Sector. Rifle fire, incendiary bombs, and artillery shells had ripped the roof, blasted the windows, smashed the main staircase, and wrecked the lighting, heating and plumbing systems. The two upper floors, the third and fourth, were a shambles; in nearby Kleist Park, direct bomb hits had ploughed up the lawn.

Late in July 1945, it was chosen as the seat of the Allied Control Authority, the name applied to the overall Four Power organization now running Germany. Repairs began immediately and were made by combat battalions of the US Corps of Engineers — chiefly the 294th, 252nd, and 2828th — part of the Berlin District forces.

The problem of furnishing the building was solved by the tenants themselves, and in quadripartite style; each of the four contributed what it could — linoleum, carpets, and cutlery from one; porcelain, glass, and statuary from another; tables, chairs, and kitchen equipment from a third.

#### DIRECTORATES BEGIN TO OPERATE

As the debris was swept out and the building pieced together, first furnishings were moved in and the directorates began to operate. Thereafter, the combat engineers were never more than a strike of the nail or stroke of the brush ahead of the tenants; the directorates and their staffs moved in as rapidly as repairs on their allotted spaces would permit. A few months ago, on 1 April 1946, the reconstruction of what was once the Kammergericht was complete, and the ACA had a home.

In all the world, there is no other home quite like it. Administration of the building — the housekeeping and the mess — is in the hands of five US Army officers, who direct the work of 280 German civilian cooks, bakers, waitresses, carpenters, electricians, barbers, manicurists, tele-

phone operators, and general maintenance men.

The 26 waitresses can take your order in French, English, or Russian, right from the quadripartite menu. Whether you speak English, French, Russian or "American," each of the eight telephone operators can handle your call. The building also has a quadripartite barber shop; and plans are under way for a quadripartite movie theatre and concert hall.

#### AMERICAN GUARDS

Like the housekeeping and the mess, guarding of the building is also in US hands. Some 200 men of Company H, 310th Infantry, 78th ("Lightning") Division, mount 17 different posts — several of them 24 hours a day — to make the ACA building the heaviest guarded structure in Berlin. Everything else about the building has a Four Power cast.

"Pull — Tirez — K CEGE." Whether you're an American or a Briton, a Frenchman or a Russian, the instructions on the first door you go through — after walking past the helmeted guards with fixed bayonets — sets the stage for an adventure in quadripartite cooperation.

"Your identification, please."

At a desk inside the door, one of the smartly-dressed guards from Company H has spotted for an American and wants to see your AGO card and Four Power pass. At three other desks there are three other guards — British, French, Soviet — who make a similar "security check" of their own countrymen.

#### THREE-LANGUAGE BULLETIN BOARD

There is a stairway before you, at the head of which a bulletin board lists, in three languages, the time and location of each of the day's meetings. Now you are in a rotunda, with three tiers of colonnaded balconies that sweep the eye upward to a gilt chandelier studded with a hundred lights. Across the rotunda is another stairway and over it hang the flags of the Four Powers.

Standing under these flags and facing the main entrance, the Tricolor hangs at the right. Next to it is the Hammer and Sickle of the Soviet Union, then the Stars and Stripes, and finally the Union Jack. This arrangement will hold throughout the month of June, known as "French month," and is based on a unique feature of the ACA's operation — rotation of chairmanships.

During June, the French representatives of all directorates and committees act as chairmen. This extends to ACA's two top bodies: Lt.-Gen. Pierre Koenig is chairman for all June meetings of the Allied Control Council; Lt.-Gen. Louis Koeltz presides at meetings of the Coordinating Committee. In July, "Soviet month," Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky will take over at Control Council meetings, and his colleague, Lt.-Gen. M. I. Dratvin, will act as chairman at meetings of the Coordinating Committee.\*

#### FLAGS FLY DURING SESSIONS

The arrangement of the flags inside the building is repeated by the four that fly before the main entrance; but there is one variation with respect to the emblems themselves. On days when either the Allied Control Council Coordinating Committee is to meet, double-size flags (10'x19') are hoisted up the 60-foot flagpoles.

The quadripartite character of the security check and the flags extends to the reception room, the message center, the sign on the doors of the various offices, and to the bar and restaurant.

As might be expected, the bar is a popular place, especially since the leading liquors of the four nations are available. Cognac and champagne are contributed

\* Gen. Joseph T. McNaney (US), and Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Sholto Douglas (Great Britain) are the other two members of the Allied Control Council; on the Coordinating Committee, the remaining two members are Lt.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, and Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Robertson.

by the French, gin and scotch by the British, whiskey by the Americans, and vodka — direct from Moscow via plane — by the Soviet Union. Prices range from 2 marks for scotch to 7 marks for champagne, and you can order from a drink list printed in three languages.

Done in creamy white and salmon, the bar has a gay look that might be considered out of keeping with the sober work that sometimes goes on there. Time and again, the chairman of a deadlocked directorate has called time out for a drink before lunch and the heated discussion resumes over a table for four or six or more. In this congenial atmosphere a meeting of the minds has often been achieved on some question that may have tangled the whole morning session.

The main restaurant, which seats 125 at a time and averages 600 meals daily, is a prime spot for combining business with pleasure. Fresh-cut flowers brighten the tables; a six-piece string ensemble, directed by the former first concert master of the Staedtische Oper (Berlin City Opera), will play almost anything you request, from swing to symphony; the head waiter is multi-lingual and brings to his job 35 years' experience in hostelleries throughout two continents, from New York's Hotel Astor to Berlin's Kaiserhof.

Most of the tables seat four. But there's a table for twelve to accommodate an entire directorate — the chairman and his three colleagues, plus four secretaries and four interpreters.

#### ALLIED SECRETARIAT

The real fixture of the ACA Building is the Allied Secretariat. Members of the several directorates, together with their staffs, come and go as their work load dictates, in much the same way as a congressman attends his committee meetings on Capitol Hill. Their regular offices are elsewhere. But the Allied Secretariat does its daily work in the ACA Building itself.

*(Continued on page 27)*

# NEW GERMAN CITIZENS

U. S. ZONE

2,250,000 Expellees from Hungary and Czechoslovakia Being Absorbed Into US Zone Under Four-Power Program For Resettlement of German Minorities from Neighbor Countries. Group Poses Unexpected Problem

In a Europe which has always had its share of minorities with their special interests and allegiances, Hitler did not have too much difficulty in reminding the German minorities living in Central European and Balkan countries that their primary allegiance was to Germany. These groups of ethnic Germans (Volksdeutsche) have lived for generations in Hungary, Poland, Rumania, etc. The Volksdeutsche retained their Germanic characteristics and traditions including the use of the German language which, depending on the country they lived in, was reduced to a dialect in most cases not understandable to the average German.

The presence of German minorities in European countries served the Nazis well in establishing a cause for interfering in the internal policies of these countries on behalf of the Volksdeutsche, under the guise of protecting those of the German blood from the "inhumane" treatment imposed on them. That was during the years when being a German or of the German blood meant being one of the privileged. The German minorities conveniently forgot that they were citizens of Yugoslavia and



Hungary and Poland as were their fathers and their fathers' fathers before them, and over-whelmingly accepted Reich citizenship with all that it implied. Their young men served enthusiastically in all formations of the Wehrmacht including the Waffen SS. Those who remained at home assumed important positions and materially benefited from the assets of less fortunate minority groups which were liquidated. The Volksdeutsche got rich and fat and powerful. Their enthusiasm for National Socialism is born out by the fact that the percentage of membership in the Nazi party among the Volksdeutsche in the countries where they lived was higher than among the Germans or the Austrians. Yes, the Volksdeutsche really climbed on the bandwagon.

Times change, however, and so do the fortunes of war; the fate of wrong guessers is hard.

German minorities have constituted willing and effective "fifth columns" in almost every country in Europe in which they have resided. What is to prevent them, should there be another upsurge of German aggressive nationalism

and militarism, to serve the pan-German cause again? It was principally to prevent such an eventuality that the "Big Three" at Potsdam provided for the orderly movement and resettlement of German minorities from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary on an "organized and humane" basis. The other inescapable factor leading to the policy of eliminating German minorities from these four countries, where their disloyalty to the state was flagrant, is the almost absolute hatred the native populations developed for the Volksdeutsche.

### RESETTLEMENT DIFFICULT

The uprooting of six and a half million people from their native lands, their expropriation and their resettlement in the midst of a foreign and often hostile populace is a harsh measure, even though this resettlement is by Allied policy organized and humane. At best, the results are that expellee families are accepted only when intact, ill persons are not moved until recuperated, the expellees are allowed to bring with them up to 1,000 Reichsmarks per individual and during the winter months they are transported in heated rolling stock. From an objective point of view, however, in order to eliminate all possible causes of friction in the future among the nations of Europe, the resettlement of German minorities becomes merely a preventative measure both justifiable and desirable on the premise that it will contribute to keeping the peace. Moreover, as the Volksdeutsche shared with their kin in the Reich all the fruits of German victories during the years the rest of Europe was slaving under the Nazi yoke, so they should now share in the burden of defeat.

At Potsdam only the right of the four nations to expel the German minorities was laid down. It was the Allied Control Council in Berlin which decided on the maximum number of expellees to be accepted into Germany and how they were to be prorated among the four zones

of occupation. According to the decision of the Control Council, 20 November 1945, the US Zone of Germany is to accept 1,750,000 Sudeten Volksdeutsche from Czechoslovakia and 500,000 Swabian Volksdeutsche from Hungary. The British Zone is to accept 1,500,000 Volksdeutsche from Poland. The Soviet Zone is to receive 2,000,000 Volksdeutsche from Poland and 500,000 from Czechoslovakia. The French Zone will accept 150,000 Volksdeutsche from Austria.

Prior to the completion of plans for an orderly, organized and humane movement, however, many Volksdeutsche fled from the Eastern areas in which they were living when the Soviet Army was advancing through these areas. In almost all cases these people were unable to bring even their most essential belongings and marched on foot or in ox-carts towards the haven Bavaria and parts of Western Germany afforded. The net result of this is the presence of many Volksdeutsche in the US Zone who do not belong here.

### MOVEMENT BEGUN IN JANUARY

The movement of expellees into the US Zone as directed and planned by the Control Council was officially begun during the latter part of January. Although due to severe weather the rate of flow was slight in the first three months of the movement, at present 10,000 expellees arrive in the US Zone every twenty-four hours, and caring for these people has become the most critical problem facing the authorities in the US Zone.

The primary responsibility for the integration of expellees into the German community rests with the German administration, and the German officials are responsible for establishing such organization as is required to carry out this program successfully. In accordance with the above policy it was the Council of Minister Presidents (Laenderrat) who made the allocation of expellees among the three Laender in the US Zone. The

two and one-fourth million expellees were divided on the following basis: Bavaria is to accept 50 percent (1,125,000) of the two and one-fourth million expellees, Greater Hesse is to accept 27 percent (607,500) and Wuerttemberg-Baden is to accept 23 percent (513,500).

It is estimated that not more than 15 percent of the refugees arriving are men capable of work, 25 percent children under 15 years, 15 percent are people over 60 years and 45 percent are women between the ages of 15 and 60 years. The necessity of incorporating these individuals into the existing communities poses major problems of planning and organization which are intensified by the reluctance of the expellees on one hand and the native population on the other hand to accept the presence of each other, sometimes under the same roof sharing the same stove. Efforts to promote better understanding by local residents have been undertaken and German officials are doing a conscientious job meeting the needs of the new-comers within the limitations of resources available.

### LAND PROCESSING

Upon arrival at a distribution point in a Land, the expellees are screened by means of a modified Fragebogen and in some cases are classified according to skills and trades. From here, usually after ten days in temporary quarters, the expellees are moved into the local communities to which they are allocated. Each of the three Laender in the US Zone has worked out plans for allocating expellees to local communities on the basis of a preliminary housing survey and on estimates of capacity submitted by local officials. Generally speaking, these people are allocated to the rural countries (Landkreise) in the US Zone. Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Kassel, Ulm, Wiesbaden and other principal urban centers were declared closed to the expellees. Thus the physical burden of caring for these people falls on the small rural

areas and in particular on the local communities (Gemeinden). Although the overall planning for the reception, care and assimilation of the expellees is undertaken on a zonal level, each Kreis is on its own in planning for its share of expellees. The Kreis public welfare office is responsible for the coordination of activities on behalf of the expellees to provide emergency housing, medical inspection, distribution to the various Gemeinden, employment, etc.

### MAJOR PROBLEMS

The following seem to be the major problems confronting the German administration in their efforts to integrate the expellees into the German community:

- a. Insufficient housing, due mainly to shortages of building materials and also to a haphazard housing survey. (This is being met in part by the sale of surplus tentage from US stocks to the German.)
- b. Insufficient food.
- c. Discord between the native population and the expellee.
- d. The presence in the US Zone of a high percentage of Volksdeutsche other than Sudetens and Swabians, who have entered illegally and are now utilizing the food and housing intended for bona fide expellees.

### UNAUTHORIZED MOVEMENTS

The problem of persons entering the US Zone of Germany outside of authorized organized movements is reaching serious proportions. These persons fall into several categories:

- a. Individuals fleeing from political ideologies or towards apparently better economic opportunities in the US Zone.
- b. Volksdeutsche from Hungary and Czechoslovakia, who eventually would be expelled to either the US Zone or the Soviet Zone, voluntarily moving in the hope of finding better opportunities if they reach their destination at once.

*(Continued on page 24)*

# SOCIAL INSURANCE IN GERMANY

Comprehensive System of Social Benefits First Instituted in 1880's  
Has Absorbed Many Private Insurance Agencies in Course of Growth

The German social insurance system was instituted upon Bismarck's recommendation during the 1880's. Bismarck's objective was to create a stopgap against the growing tide of liberalism and socialism which was then inundating Germany. He may have failed to accomplish his immediate objective, but he did help to lay a foundation for a comprehensive social insurance system which has long been considered a model the world over. In the course of its growth and development it absorbed many existing, privately organized sickness and accident insurance systems. Despite a number of inadequacies and despite its somewhat complicated structure, it is looked upon with favor by the German people. Although far reaching reorganization is at present demanded from many quarters, no one considers abolishing the system as such.

## SICKNESS INSURANCE

Structurally the sickness insurance scheme is made up of 4500 self-administered, mutual sickness insurance funds. Some are organized by law for localities and are called either an Ortskrankenkas- se (Local Sickness Fund) or a Land-krankenkas- se (Rural Sickness Fund). Some were operating as mutual sick funds before the Reich system was adopted and are called Ersatzkrankenkas- sen (substitute sickness funds); most of them are organized by enterprises employing over 200 workers and are called Betriebskrankenkas- se (establishment sick-

ness funds); a few are guild sickness funds organized by crafts. The Reich law permitted such independent establishment and craft agencies because some were already operating at the time the law was adopted. In many respects these served as a model for the legal sickness funds.

In case of sickness, benefits are paid for a period ranging from 26 to 39 weeks per year, equal to one half of wages lost for the insured and reduced benefits for his family. Medical services, including doctors' care hospital costs and medicines, are provided for the duration of the illness.

Old age, invalidity, and survivors insurance (Invalidenversicherung) was organized for wage earners of all income groups during the 1880's whereas such insurance was first provided for salaried employees (Angestelltenversicherung) in 1911. In 1923 a special insurance system (Knappschaft) with better benefits was provided for miners. The Reich railways have a separate insurance agency (Reichsbahnversicherungsanstalt) for workers covered by this type of insurance, but cover their salaried employees in the general salaried employees insurance. The Reich Post Office, on the other hand, covers both wage earners and salaried employees in the regular insurance agencies. Seafaring enterprises are covered by a special agency called the Seekasse. Civil servants (Beamte) are not covered in social insurance, but the larger part of public administration employees are not civil servants.

Accident insurance was instigated by a law of 1884 and was administered by semi-public corporations (Berufsgenossenschaften) of which there were 64 for various industrial branches and 28 for rural enterprises in as many geographical areas. Accident insurance for employees of smaller communal entities was administered by Communal Accident Insurance Unions, of which there were 23. Land and Reich Agencies usually had Executive Authorities for Accident Insurance who paid benefits directly from budgetary funds.

Unemployment Insurance was introduced in 1927 and was administered by the Labor Offices; thus it was contingent upon the inability of the Labor Office to place the beneficiary in a job.

### INSURANCE RATES

Employees' contributions for the various types of social insurance total approximately 10 percent of their income, with the employer contributing an additional 10 percent to this sum. For sickness insurance, contributions range from 4 percent to 6 percent, depending upon the requirements of each individual mutual agency, which makes assessments sufficient to meet required benefits. Two-thirds of the contributions are paid by employee and one-third by the employer. Old age, invalidity and survivors' insurance contributions total 5.6 percent, paid equally by employer and employee.

Accident Insurance Associations assess their member employers on a scale sufficient to meet the required benefits, which vary from about 4 percent to 8.76 percent of total wages, graduated for each employer according to a risk scale developed from accident experience. The average contribution for accident insurance, which is paid entirely by the employer, runs between 2 and 3 percent of total wages. Unemployment insurance amounts to 6.5 percent of covered wages and is paid half by the employee and half by the

employer. Special rates are prescribed for voluntarily insured employees in sickness, old age, invalidity and survivors insurance and for employers in accident insurance.

Collections for sickness insurance, invalidity insurance and unemployment insurance are made by the sickness fund in the employer's area, whereas accident insurance contributions are made directly to the association, which may operate for one branch of industry throughout the country.

Enrollment in the sickness insurance scheme is compulsory for all employed persons except those earning over 3,600 RM annually. Workers in the prescribed employment status, with minor exceptions, are compulsorily insured for old age, invalidity and survivors benefits, regardless of their annual earnings. Salaried employees are covered only if they earn less than 7,200 RM per year. Both of these two categories may continue voluntarily if once insured. The same basis applies to unemployment insurance and a similar one for accident insurance, except that certain additional circumstances, such as an injury incurred while saving a life or helping a legal officer, qualify the individual. The accident must be work-connected, but employees of all wage and salary ranges are covered.

### INSURANCE BENEFITS

Sickness insurance benefits afford the insured medical service, hospital care, medical supplies in part and 50 percent of wage loss during periods of sickness not exceeding between 26 and 39 weeks per year, depending upon the provisions of each individual mutual sickness insurance agency. Reduced benefits of the same types are provided for the other members of the insured person's family. Insurance is not based upon length of coverage, although usually a short waiting period is required.

*(Continued on page 25)*

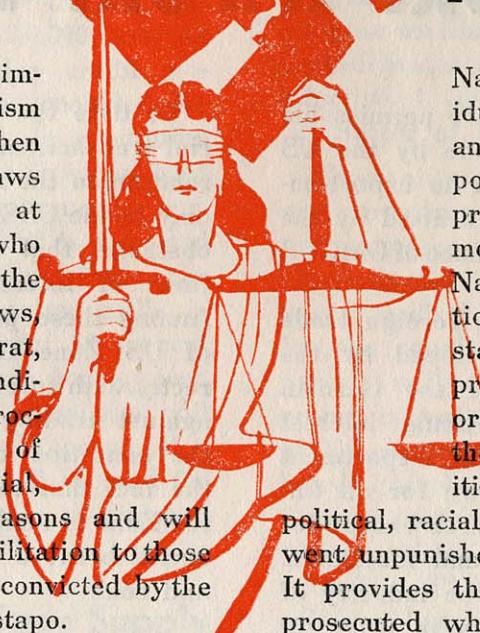
# Two New Decrees Point Towards Further Denazification

Further steps towards eliminating the evils of Nazism were taken recently when OMGUS approved two laws for the US Zone aimed at punishment of those who went unpunished under the Nazi regime. These laws, proposed by the Laenderrat, will bring to justice individuals who committed atrocities in the persecution of those in disfavor for racial, religious or political reasons and will afford redress and rehabilitation to those unjustly persecuted and convicted by the Nazi Courts and the Gestapo.

General Clay, in commenting on the two laws, expressed satisfaction that the German people now had the necessary legal authority to redress many of the wrongs perpetrated by individual Nazis, not only as to matters of unjust and untrue record but by actual prosecutions of those who had escaped the consequences of criminal acts under the Nazi cloak.

Those laws, General Clay explained, with the sanctions and economic punishments provided by the law for the Denazification of Germany, should make it possible for the German people to ferret out and appropriately deal with every type of Nazi who contributed in any way to the Hitler regime.

Under the "Law Concerning the Punishment of a National Socialistic Criminal," German courts may bring to trial violent



Nazis who committed individual and group atrocities and war crimes because of political, racial or religious prejudices. This law removes any defense based on Nazi laws, decrees or regulations and the benefits of the statute of limitations in the prosecution of major or minor crimes, particularly those connected with atrocities and persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, that went unpunished under the Nazi regime. It provides that such crimes "shall be prosecuted where principles of justice, in particular the principle of equality of all before the law, demand atonement."

OMGUS officials, who have studied the laws as they were presented by the German Ministers, point out that many crimes of the most vicious nature, such as deliberate murder of defenseless persons, burning of synagogues with intent to kill those who had fled there for protection, and plundering and looting of shops and stores, were not punished on the grounds that such excesses were "excusable because of the deeply-rooted hatred of devoted Nazis of those of the Jewish faith." Illustrations were cited concerning happenings in Germany after the killing of a consular official in Paris by an insane youth. For revenge, the officials said, the SA was ordered to burn synagogues, destroy property and told

*(Continued on page 26)*

# LAENDERRAT AND OMGUS DRAFT NEW EXPORT-IMPORT PROGRAM

Vigorous efforts to revive permissible foreign trade will be made by the US Zone in Germany through an export-import program now being drafted by the Laenderrat with the assistance of OMGUS officials.

The overall long range foreign trade program now being developed by the Economics Committee of the German Council of States is of particular interest to the US Zone, since War Department funds have been withdrawn for all imports into the American area except for food and petroleum, oil and lubricants. It is now necessary for the industry of the Zone to push exports in order to develop dollar credits for the importation of raw materials essential to the production of the products Germany will be allowed to manufacture.

To date, the German foreign trade picture has been pessimistic. Since the end of the war, total imports, including food-stuffs, into the Zone have amounted to over 100,000,000, compared with exports amounting to less than 5,000,000 dollars. Imports for the most part have consisted of food, other agricultural products, seeds and fertilizers. Exports from the zone have consisted primarily of raw materials such as lumber and hops.

Finished products have supplied only a small percentage of export so far. German economists are very anxious to change this situation and to get into the exportation of products requiring a large amount of labor .

To date the total volume of commercial transactions has been insignificant in relation to the requirements of the economy in the US Zone due to the numerous obstacles that still impede the normal flow of interzonal and foreign trade. Among these problems are the inability of US Zone Germans to negotiate directly with foreign buyers; the prohibition against trading with neutral countries; the condition of German currency and the fact that the processing industry of the Zone is unable to operate to any great extent because of lack of raw materials, and coal.

## EFFORT TO REVIVE EXPORTS

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to revive exports from the US Zone. Arrangements have been made for a permanent exhibit in Berlin of commodities produced in the Zone. This centralized display, due to open sometime this month, is expected to assist foreign buyers interested in German products by eliminating the necessity of a trip through the Zone to find what they are seeking.

At the same time, the Export-Import Subcommittee of the Laenderrat Economics Committee is pushing for the adoption of a scheme whereby toy production in the zone would be exported to the US. Toys, particularly the expensive type, were among the important articles manufactured in the American Zone,

but at present the lack of necessary metal represents a problem for this industry.

OMGUS already has given export priority to two items produced in the Zone, ceramics and textiles, particularly the expensive types of the latter which require considerable labor in their production. Other products are expected to be added to the export priority list.

A program providing for the importation of from 10,000 to 50,000 tons of cotton from US commodity credit corporation stocks is being concluded for the zone by OMGUS. This is in addition to the 10,000 tons initially imported from US surplus stocks several months ago. A new 10,000 ton shipment is expected to arrive in Germany in July. Under the terms of this program, cotton mills in the Zone will process about 60 percent of the total imports into high-priced textiles for reexport. The remainder will be processed for internal consumption in Germany. The cotton will be paid for by proceeds from the sales of finished goods.

## US Aid to German Food Supply

Nearly two slices of the four and a half slices of bread each German has been getting in his daily rations has come directly from US imports and releases from US stocks, according to an OMGUS report covering food supplies delivered to Germany during the nine-month period 1 August 1945 to 1 May 1946.

The United States provided a total of 507,674 net long tons of food for German civilian consumption during that period. The 122,312 tons of wheat and rye and 243,264 tons of flour furnished by the US were sufficient, OMGUS officials computed, to maintain the bread and nährmittel rations in the US Zone for a little more than four months.

Three sources furnished the food which the American authorities provided to bolster the German rations when the in-

digenous supplies were inadequate. A large part of the bread grains and flour was released from the US share of SHAEF stocks. Imports direct from the United States began flowing through the port of Bremen in February. The balance came from excess army stocks.

## Gift Parcels for Germans

OMGUS has announced a one-way parcel post service for gift parcels from the United States to the US Zone, Germany effective 1 June 1946. Service to the US Sector of Berlin is not included.

These gifts parcels will be limited to one parcel per week from one sender to one addressee with contents limited to non-perishable foodstuffs, clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies and similar items for the relief of human suffering. The parcels will also be limited to 5 kilograms in weight and have a size limit of 180 centimeters, length and girth combined. Parcels will be subject to regular German customs inspection; however, ordinary articles intended to relieve human suffering will normally be duty free. Parcels undeliverable because of insufficient or incorrect addresses will be turned over to German welfare agencies for distribution.

## Review of MG Court Decisions

A clemency board of three or more Americans will be formed in the near future in order to review all prison sentences which have been meted out by MG and German courts in the US Zone since the beginning of the occupation. In Berlin, the board will review only the sentences imposed by US MG courts. In Bremen, the board will likewise review sentences of MG courts unless the appropriate British authorities request the board to review cases that were decided by German courts.

The commission has the power to grant pardon, parole or amnesty. The Deputy

Military Governor reserves the right to retain certain cases or types of cases for his personal consideration.

The board is to be composed of a lawyer, psychiatrist and a prison official. As soon as they have been named to the board, the three members are to work out their plan of operations and to submit it to the Legal Division of US Military Government for approval. In its operations, the board is to pay special attention to those cases in which sentences of more than one year have been imposed.

Procedure in cases of appeal where petition for review is entered shall continue to be in the hands of the appropriate military authorities. The commutation of death sentences will still be reserved to the Commanding General of the US Forces.

## CARE Package Program

An agreement was signed recently by the Deputy Military Governor and Colonel Richard W. Bonnevalle, representative of CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe) which authorizes the importation into the US Zone of Germany of individual food packages for specifically named individuals as well as for general relief purposes.

In the operation of the CARE program an individual in the US may pay the sum of 15 dollars to the CARE organization and be assured that a food package will either reach his relative or friend in Germany or that his 15 dollars will be returned. The packages which will be initially distributed are US Army surplus 10-in-1 rations containing 30 pounds of food.

The program will be administered in the US Zone under Military Government supervision by the Central German Committee for Voluntary Relief Supplies. This is a zone-wide committee, organized under the Laenderrat and composed of representatives of the Evangelical Hilfs-

werk, the Caritas Verband, the Arbeiterwohlfahrts and the Red Cross. It is also responsible for the allocation and proper distribution of voluntary relief supplies to persons and areas of greatest need.

This package program is not related to one-way parcel post service from the US to the US Zone of Germany which has recently been authorized. It is anticipated that the two programs will supplement each other and that the result will be a great increase in the amount of food received in the US Zone of Germany from the US.

## US Books for Bavarian Schools

Over 20 tons of textbooks printed for the United States Army's information and education program were turned over on 8 June to the Bavarian Ministry for use as supplementary material in schools and teacher training institutions of Germany. The books, which are written in English, will cover more than 200 subjects including agriculture, trade, business, and general education.

For those students sufficiently versed in English, the books will be put to immediate use. The books will also be used as sources in the preparation of new German texts. Composed as the textbooks are of some of the most modern educational books in America, Military Government officers said they should contribute toward democratization, an element long lacking in German schools. The books will be drawn from I and E surplus stocks.

## US Aids Ruhr Coal Production

OMGUS announced recently that it has agreed to assist British authorities in recruiting coal miners from the US Zone for the Ruhr coal mines.

This recruiting is to begin immediately. The actual recruiting of men for the

Ruhr coal mines will be the responsibility of German authorities. During normal times in Germany, coal miners for the Ruhr were recruited from the area which is now included in the British and the US Zones. In preparation for initiating this recruiting program, a representative of each of the three Laender Labor Ministries and a trade union representative from each of the Laender visited the Ruhr to see for themselves the conditions and problems of mining labor.

US Military Government authorities as well as German officials and trade unionists recognize that production of coal is vital to all Zones of Germany and wish to assist the British in increasing coal production by assisting in the recruitment of required manpower to staff the mines.

## Berlin Elections

General elections in Berlin are to be held in October, according to instructions given the Allied Kommandantura by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Council.

The Kommandantura was asked to proceed immediately with the work of drafting a provisional constitution for Berlin which will be followed in election procedure. For this work, it was told to make use of appropriate German agencies in the city.

## Transport Facilities

Approximately 9,000 freight cars are available daily for the rail lines in the US Zone, the German Railway Administration in Frankfurt has disclosed. Each has a capacity of 10 tons.

Part of the transportation load is being taken by the waterways system, the rail office also stated. Approximate tonnage carried by boats is still unavailable inasmuch as the waterways program is

being extended. Shortage of vehicles, spare parts and fuel prevents any great amount of transportation of goods by trucks.

The entire commercial transportation program for carriers by rail, water and highway is being coordinated by the traffic board and the directorate for Zonal traffic, which have headquarters in Frankfurt.

## Trade Union Federations

Amalgamation of similar industrial trade unions within each Zone and federation of the various trade unions on a Zonal basis have been authorized by a directive adopted recently by the Control Council of the Allied Control Authority.

Directive No. 31, titled "Principles Concerning the Establishment of Federations of Trade Unions," approved on a Zonal level the formation of industrial trade union amalgamations and federations as they are being built up from the community and Kreis levels through the Land levels in the US Zone.

## Inter-Zonal Trade

Facilitation of inter-zonal trade was the primary purpose of a two day conference between German economic officials of the American and Soviet Zones of Germany which was held at the offices of the Central Administration for Trade in the Russian Zone, located in the Russian Sector of Berlin, on 13-14 June.

The conference was called at the invitation of German economic officials of the Russian Zone. The economic ministers of the three Laender, Dr. Ludwig Erhard of Bavaria, Dr. Rudolph Mueller of Greater Hesse and Dr. Heinrich Koehler of Wuerttemberg-Baden headed the delegation from the US Zone.

## **Anti-Fascists Address Appeal To Returning War Veterans**



Most Berlin papers have carried an appeal of the anti-fascist parties asking that all possible aid be given to returning war veterans.

".... A special bureau should be set up in every labor office," advises the appeal. This office would take care of returning servicemen, provide them with jobs or retraining courses, though before taking jobs they should be granted a two week's leave to settle their own affairs.

".... The returning servicemen should be made to feel that his troubles are understood not only by his family, but also by every office and authority," declares the call.

In printing this appeal the *Telegraf*, licensed British organ, adds a note to the effect that the president of the SPD did not sign the appeal. "If the committee continues to disregard the SPD, we will be unable in the future to publish its statements," declares the paper.

### **Election Results**

In an editorial on the results of the Stadtkreis elections in the American Zone *Der Morgen*, the Liberal Democratic Party organ, observes that they gave no clear picture.

"Pleasant result of the voting," states the paper, "was the fact that many people participated, thus abandoning their aversion against expressing their political opinions."

"Negative result of the voting," continues the paper, "was that it proved

the lack of sufficient organization of the parties."

According to *Der Morgen*, the only party which didn't have to carry out a real campaign was the Christian Democratic Union because it was sure of the old supporters of the Zentrum or Bavarian People Party. In reality, claims the paper, the CDU lost ground in their "Bavarian stronghold" by the fact that the other three parties increased their proportion of votes in relation to previous elections.

The LDP organ also observes that the party gained ground in various places and it therefore can't be overlooked in political life.

### **Comments of SPD Leader**

A DPD dispatch in *Der Tagesspiegel* cites a recent speech delivered by SPD leader Kurt Schumacher declaring that land reform is necessary, but that it should be carried through reasonably and should not be dealt with in the manner that it was done in the eastern zone. He further stated that some big estates should be maintained in order to provide seeds and grains, though the present form of large property does not suit present Germany.

Referring to the church Schumacher stated that the clergy should see to it that its followers are not mislead. "We cannot admit that the most unimportant clergyman is at the same time a party secretary," the dispatch quotes Schu-

macher. "We respect every religion . . . but we cannot allow the interests of big capitalism to spread under this cloak."

Speaking to the Allied Forces, Schumacher asked that they leave the Rhine and Ruhr with Germany, stating that the Social Democrats are ready to share in an international economic control of these areas, but the Germans must be allowed to take part in this control. "German economy should have a share in the production of these areas," he said.

## The Church and Politics

In its lead editorial, *Der Tagesspiegel*, US licensed Berlin newspaper, recently attacked the church for its stand on politics.

The paper first noted the letter of a Protestant group to American Military Government protesting against denazification.

"... It is not unpleasant that there are various tendencies," the editorial says, "but we think it right to raise a warning voice inasmuch as tendencies are coming to the fore which once before were disastrous for the church . . . and which lead to dangerous political situations . . ."

"When a Protestant bishop," continues the paper, "addresses Christians in England instead of German Christians and his words are seized upon by German nationalists he should think twice about what he says."

Admitting that the church doesn't necessarily need to confine itself to purely religious matters, the paper claims that it should stay out of party politics. "... When a bishop claims that one leaves the German people starving he almost takes to lying," declares the editorial, adding that "he should know that the Allies

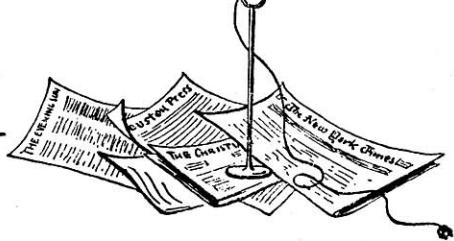
do not leave the German people to starve but provide for their food."

Quoting from a pastoral letter of a southern German archbishop who stated that "one cannot treat successfully German steel nor German mentality by force," the paper declares that "when one regards the historical facts of the past years one cannot arrive at the decision that at present the German people are treated forcefully by the Allies"

"A German clergyman," adds the paper, "should not speak of German mentality until he succeeds in making the consciousness of right, justice, and truth part of it. And he shouldn't speak of German steel until one is no longer tempted of thinking in a militarist way on the claim that Hitler's army fought for people and country. That the church group has succeeded in glorifying the German militarist tradition at the time of the Nuremberg trials proves its lack of understanding, in the face of which one should consider whether it should not confine clergy to their mere religious tasks."

## Big and Little Nazis

According to Radio Berlin "too often the big Nazis get away while the little ones are caught." To play this up the radio cited a *Süddeutsche Zeitung* editorial which claimed that numerous "guests" from other parts of Germany have settled in the Bavarian mountains. "They are, of course, all non-party members who are taking a rest now in the mountain cabins and other quiet places after the political exhaustion of the past years, or who on account of their immaculate Fragebogens, partly owing to their top knowledge of the English language, are holding profitable positions . . . ." quoted the radio.



# Eisenhower Emphasizes Urgent Need for Selective Service Extension

US Army Chief of Staff, General **Dwight D. Eisenhower**, in a special radio program marking the second anniversary of D-Day, called for the same "effort and sacrifice to establish peace" as won the war.

"I shall never tire of paying tribute to the American fighting man," Eisenhower declared, "but the job he began and carried through to its combat conclusion is not yet complete. Only a firm and just peace throughout the world can bring an end to our endeavor. Victory won in blood and sacrifice demands of us effort and sacrifice to establish the peace."

He said that selective service in the United States is necessary to give the Army adequate manpower to cope with a "task, vast in its geographical extent, complex in the human relations involved."

Three days earlier in a talk before the National Convention of the Reserve Officers Association, Eisenhower emphasized the urgent need for extension of selective service and declared that the United States must be in a position to "guard well its own security" until the United Nations is able to guarantee international security.

General Eisenhower said, "We need a deeper realization by all our people that the continuing peace, of the world depends in large measure on the strength of the United States and its ability to carry out its international commitments.

While our occupation duties in enemy countries are the most tangible and visible of these tasks and require the largest part of our manpower, a balanced military force with both police and offensive capacity must be maintained in a troubled world . . . the United States cannot be the champion of freedom and the bulwark of democracy if it stands helpless and naked before the world."

Pointing out that "a final peace, satisfactory to every nation, has not yet been written," he added, "Our strength has no other purpose than to assure that these treaties will be written in accord with those principles which more than 300,000 Americans gave their lives."

General Eisenhower asserted that "As progress is realized along the path of organized international cooperation," the United States will be able "gradually to reduce the armed forces of our country and so avoid the staggering costs of their maintenance." He added; "Growing effectiveness of the United Nations will logically be accompanied by step-by-step reduction in resources we are now compelled to devote to our security."

## FOOD RATIONING

Compulsory food rationing is neither necessary nor practical to bring about maximum aid to the starving peoples of Europe and Asia, Walter F. Straub, director of the Agriculture Department's

emergency food program, said in a radio forum discussion of rationing:

"All of us certainly want to do everything possible to prevent starvation," Straub said. "However, I don't believe compulsory food rationing is either necessary or practical to gain our objective. In fact the cry for rationing as being the indispensable answer to world famine has already been proven wrong. The Department of Agriculture is now completing the greatest movement of food grains for overseas shipment ever achieved by any nation, and without rationing."

### NEW AMERICAN PROGRAM

American policy in Germany is about to get a thorough overhauling according to Wallace R. Deuel of the New York Daily News. "The United States," Deuel says, "almost certainly will make a new attempt to break down the barriers which now separate the four occupation zones. America also will press for the setting up of effective central administrative agencies for dealing with social and economic problems.

"Probable further items in the new American program . . . general drastic revision of economic policy to make it possible for the Reich to become self-supporting at the level of an endurable standard of living . . . final decision and announcement of German reparations obligations to eliminate this element of economic and psychological uncertainty in the situation . . . speediest possible winding up of war crimes trials . . . reconsideration of "war guilt" propaganda now being addressed to the German people as a whole . . . improvement in the caliber and conduct of American forces of occupation and civilian officials . . . restudy of the American program of denazification . . . probable tightening up of the program in certain spheres where the citizens' political views are of great importance, as in press, radio and other media of public information."

### DP'S AND REPATRIATION

A new refugee tide crowds US camps, writes Dana Adams Schmidt of The New York Times. The estimate that the emigration of 100,000 would clear the western occupation zones of Germany of displaced Jewish persons, is rapidly being put out of date by a new infiltration from Poland into the United States Zone, authoritative United States Army sources have disclosed.

The hopes of the Army and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation that warm weather would induce the displaced persons to go home in large numbers appear to have been smashed, although it does seem to have stimulated other persons, most of them Jews, to leave Poland.

In face of the situation, the article says, G-5 is now working on a proposed directive that would declare repatriation to be at an end. This would clear the way for the Army to press for emigration of displaced persons of all kinds to potential new homes, such as Latin America and France, and to organize displaced persons employment more widely. The latter hitherto has been held back by the belief that the unemployed displaced persons would be more interested in repatriation than with jobs.

### FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Freedom of information is "a basic freedom" which cannot be over emphasized, editorials in The New York Times, and the San Francisco Chronicle said, commenting on the recent discussion of the United Nation's Economic and Social Council during which the Russian delegate expressed apprehension lest emphasis on freedom of information might lessen the attention given to other problems before the Council.

"The relative merits of freedom of information and some other freedoms came up . . . in a debate . . . between the Soviet delegate, Nikolai J. Feonov and

the American delegate, John G. Winant," the Times editorial read. "Mr Feonov seemed to fear that if freedom of speech, press and radio were emphasized less attention would be paid to 'questions of the defense of the right of minorities and elimination of discrimination, especially on the basis of race and sex.' He charged that the end of war had brought no improvement in these respects, 'even in some of the highly developed countries, members of the United Nations.' Mr. Winant did not contend that the United States was now entirely free of such discriminations, though he could justifiably have urged that we had made progress during and since the war.

"In a country which has a free press and general freedom of information the individual, race or group can always appeal to public opinion. In such a country even government is relatively powerless without the support of public opinion, and certainly cannot long stand against it. If we look back over our own history we can see that abuses have first been exposed in the press, then discussed in the legislatures, finally dealt with by the law. Indeed, so familiar is this process that we can hardly think of any other.

"In the wider field of United Nations, public opinion becomes of even greater importance. The Economic and Social Council can recommend enactment of national laws in defense of the various freedoms, but it can do no more. An International bill of rights will come, when it does come, out of peoples of many nations demanding it of their own governments. And the basic essential, to make such demand wise and effective, will be an unrestricted flow of information."

The Chronicle said, "Let us assume (Feonov) means the United States, since the shoe fits. However, an important question arises: How did Mr. Feonov learn of discrimination in the United States? Had he come here on a government-conducted tour . . . he would have

seen nothing of discrimination and he would have learned nothing of it through the press . . . he learned of it because everyone here is free to talk of discrimination as well as of everything else.

"Were he to investigate further, he would learn that some of this country's worst manifestations of racial and religious discrimination were killed through courageous and continuous exposure and attack by the American press.

"... This is not to be taken as a defense of discrimination, which we hope will be attacked by the Commission on Human Rights as vigorously as it is now attacking censorship. This is just by way of saying that when Mr. Feonov complains that Commission is 'overemphasizing' press freedom, he is disparaging something which, in the long run, holds more guarantees for justice than any other one policy could hold. Freedom of speech cannot be overemphasized."

#### NEW GERMAN TEACHERS

American Military Government educators are training a new class of German teachers untainted by Nazism, in an effort to get German schools functioning again on a democratic basis, writes the New York Herald Tribune.

"The average age of the present teachers," it said, "is fifty-nine — instructors who learned their profession in the days before Nazism swept like a black plague through German schools and teachers were forced to conform to Nazi ideology. But even though the teachers are those who have survived strict screening in the denazification and demilitarization program, they still are subject to frequent reorientation in democracy."

"The general American policy is to discourage Germans from gathering in 'spontaneous' mass meetings as a guard against restoration of all the old 'follow-the-leader' types of organizations that flourished under Nazism."

## "NEW DISPLACED PERSONS"

The United States Army has ordered a hunt throughout the American Occupation Zone for impostors and criminals believed to be sponging on the US and the United Nations, according to a recent article in the New York Herald Tribune.

The Army, noting that new "displaced persons" were appearing mysteriously in free-care camps, ordered that the more than 400,000 DP's both in and out of camps be screened. Elaborate machinery will be in operation for the project and the result may be forcible ouster from the camps of many so-called displaced persons.

Army authorities also hoped the vast screening plan would reveal the perpetrators of crimes which have been attributed loosely to DP's. One unofficial Army report has said that crime among DP's "poses a serious security threat."

Army authorities said 27,000 DP's were repatriated in March, but by the end of the month there were 8,000 more on hand than there were before the month's repatriation had begun. At the end of April, these authorities said, there were 11,244 more DP's in and out of camps than there were at the beginning of the month, despite the fact that 17,809 were returned to their homes or resettled.

## FRENCH ELECTIONS

Commenting on the recent French elections, the New York Herald Tribune found the result "the culmination of the trend away from Communism that first became apparent in the referendum on the draft constitution," but that it did not mean "defeat for those general ideas which formed the basis of the left coalition."

"... The voters of France have become sufficiently alarmed over the prospect of Communist influence in their country to mobilize against it," the Herald Tribune said, "However, the gains of the MRP were not at the expense of the Communists themselves, who showed

an actual gain in popular vote over last October's elections . . .

"The MRP is not a rightest party in the sense that it opposes socialization. It might be termed a Christian Socialist movement, embodying some of General De Gaulle's ideas on the subject of a strong executive; thus the victory of the MRP does not mean defeat for those general ideas which formed the basis of the left coalition in the early stages of the last Constituent Assembly. If the Socialists, having parted company with the Communists, collaborate with the MRP in the formation of a new government, it will be a Socialist government, and it will be one which expresses the wishes of the overwhelming mass of French people."

## THE TASK OF LIBERALS

President Truman, in a message to the Liberal Party dinner in New York, warned that "there are still many vestiges and expressions of totalitarianism to be overcome," and that this is "the first and greatest task of all genuine liberals." He said, "Now that we are assured of the ability of democracy to survive . . . we must make democracy thrive . . . Only then can the labor and truly liberal forces be free to organize themselves into bona fide unions and into differing political parties."

## BASEBALL AND HIGH POLICY

Edwin Hartrich of the New York Herald Tribune believes that the American occupation policy has taken a possible turn in recent months — we are starting to teach the youth of Germany to play baseball.

"Of all the high policy and low policy directives that have been handled out lately, the suggestion that American soldiers — in their own free time — begin to teach German boys the fundamentals of the American national game has met with the greatest response."

## NEW GERMAN CITIZENS

(Continued from page 10)

c. Individuals desiring to keep families together. This is a result of alleged practices of the expelling countries in retaining the male members of families with special skills or strong backs.

d. Persons who would be expelled by countries with Volksdeutsche minorities into other than the US Zone of Germany but who prefer the US Zone to the other zones.

e. Volksdeutsche who flee from Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and other countries that were not included in the Potsdam Agreement as being among the nations from which Volksdeutsche minorities will be accepted in Germany. Anticipating future expulsion these people take their fate into their own hands.

### NECESSITY OF TOLERANCE

In the final analysis, the objective — assimilation — will not be accomplished until both the expellee and the native resident realize that their future is contingent on tolerance for one another and on cooperation under adverse conditions. If the expellee is not made to feel that he "belongs" he, with other discontented elements, will pursue special aims. He will be undoubtedly encouraged to do so by subversive elements to the detriment of the objectives of both Military Government and the German community. Moreover, he will be persuaded to believe that his salvation lies in returning to his native country. At the same time, if the majority of expellees are kept on a public dole without contributing to the economy of the community, the native resident will endeavor to rid himself of the additional burden. Their efforts again may be funneled into channels which would tend to defeat the aims of Military Government in Germany.

Signs that in certain cases the resentment of the expellees is actually taking shape are found in reports which disclose that

expellees have in several cases petitioned for special representation in Kreis and in Land governments. To discourage the formation of minority cells which may in the future develop into minority political groups, it is the policy of Military Government not to allow the resettlement of whole communities in toto. It is equally the policy of Military Government on humane grounds to keep families together.

### POSSIBLE RESULTS RECOGNIZED

The repercussions that may result from the absorption of 2,250,000 people into an economically unsound area, over-populated and with very little industry, and with whom the German native population has nothing more in common than some obscure and much-regretted claim of ethnic ties are recognized at the highest levels. The policy of Military Government is that expellees will be absorbed without delay into German communities subject to all laws, regulations and privileges of the US Zone. Those expellees who are not already German citizens will become German citizens.

Unfortunately during the first phase of the expellee program the problem was regarded by the German officials as one exclusively in the realm of public welfare. Moreover, there was a lack of appreciation of the magnitude of the problem until large numbers of expellees began arriving, posing innumerable problems for immediate solution. Now it is realized that the sociological, economic and political aspects of the expellee program affect all phases of government. The importance attached to this program becomes obvious when it is realized that in Greater Hesse over 50 percent of the budget is set aside for the expellee program.

The Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division of OMGUS first initiated coordinated action in the form of a Working Group representing interested divisions of OMGUS last November in

order to exchange information concerning the situation and problems related to the program of resettling expellees in the US Zone. At that time the heads of various Divisions met under the auspices of the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division to discuss the acceptance of expellees. The idea of a Working Group was abandoned because of the conviction of all present that it was impossible to resettle two and one-fourth million people in a devastated and economically unsound area. Notwithstanding this, the movement of expellees did begin in January 1946. Pertinent problems which were raised in connection with the expellee resettlement program have necessitated a revival of the Working Group and on 6 May 1946 the second meeting of this Group was held. Various

phases of the program were discussed, among them the questions of citizenship, housing, public welfare, and employment, for expellees. The accomplishment of the second meeting convinced all present that the idea of a Working Group was sound and desirable in view of the complexity and magnitude of the problem. Since then a third meeting has been held (24 May 1946) at which time not only the heads of the various Divisions were present, but also representatives of the three Laender Military Government offices and also a representative of the Regional Government Coordinating Office. Similar Working Groups to coordinate policies and actions on the expellee resettlement program have also been formed in each of the three Laender.

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## SOCIAL INSURANCE IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 12)

Old age, invalidity, and survivors insurance benefits are, in most cases, inadequate. For workers they average around RM 38 per month which is probably somewhat below the average relief rate, including rent. For salaried employees the average is around RM 75 per month, or something like the relief rate, with rent, for a married couple. No additional benefits are paid for any dependents, except a small supplement for each dependent child. To qualify, the insured must in general have been covered for at least 5 years and have been insured at least half of the time since first covered. In spite of these low benefits — which, however, do include invalidity as well as old age, — the financial losses suffered during the inflation of 1920-24 and the depression of 1930-34 made it necessary for the Reich to subsidize workers' insurance up to about 40 percent of all expenditures.

Accident insurance provides rather liberal benefits in proportion to the injury suffered and the amount of the injured persons earnings. Benefits are paid as long as the injury lasts, or, in case of death, to the survivors. (To children until 21 years of age, if in school, and to widows until death or remarriage). A 100 percent disabled person receives a cash benefit of 2/3 of his average earnings at time of injury, not including anything above RM 7,200 per year unless the particular association raised the maximum, as some did. All costs of medical treatment as well as rehabilitation services are provided.

Under Unemployment Insurance, benefit payments have gone through several changes. Prior to 1933 unemployment benefits were paid in case of involuntary unemployment to insured persons who had completed the qualifying period and were able and willing to work. The amount of benefit was based on earn-

ings during the last year of employment, and on the local cost of living. For this purpose earnings were divided into eleven wage classes, with further adjustments to each cost of living area. The total amount paid was composed of the principal benefit, plus a family bonus equal to 5 percent of the basic wage for each member of the insured worker's family. Benefits were originally granted for 52 weeks, but this period was subsequently reduced to twenty weeks.

In addition to unemployment insurance, unemployment emergency relief was provided for unemployed persons who had exhausted the rights to insurance bene-

fits. This relief, unlike the insurance payments, was subject to a means test.

With the advent of the Nazi regime, greatly extended use was made of short time relief instead of regular insurance payments. These payments were continued until the war when they were merged with the war-time provisions for loss of wages due to interruption of work through various causes. With the outbreak of the war, the insurance system was abandoned altogether and payments were made only on the basis of need. The system of unemployment insurance has not yet been reestablished although its early reestablishment is now under discussion.

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## TWO NEW DECREES

*(Continued from page 13)*

that the killing of anyone who resisted would be justified. Such unpunished brutality and crime were said to underlie the necessity for this legislation.

The measure also states that prosecution shall not be barred in cases where such a crime was declared lawful after its commission, or where by order of the Nazi authorities criminal proceedings were not instituted, were quashed or not completed. "The fact that any person acted pursuant to the order of his government or of a superior shall not free him under this law from responsibility for a criminal act as aforesaid, but may be considered in mitigation," the law reads.

The "Law on Redress of National Socialist Wrongs Committed in the Administration of Criminal Justice" provides specific exemptions from punishment, now or later, and revocation of sentences passed during the Nazi regime for certain acts of resistance to the tyranny of Nazism and militarism. Through judicial decree, it would clear the names of per-

sons, living or dead, who were convicted of crimes against the Nazi state for political, racial or religious reasons by striking the names of those to whom it applies from the criminal register.

In the early part of the occupation MG released those who had been imprisoned for violation of these Nazi decrees as rapidly as they could be discovered. Their so-called "criminal record" with consequent loss of rights and respectability, however, remained against them.

This law begins with the provision that "political acts whereby resistance was offered to National Socialism or militarism are not subject to punishment. It lists "in particular" anyone who undertook to overthrow or weaken Nazism; who from conviction evaded measures which "predominantly served to maintain National Socialistic tyranny or the conduct of total warfare;" who was punishable solely according to Nazi standards or who attempted to shield another from political punishment.

It lists nine Nazi laws and states that convictions for any of their provisions

shall be deemed revoked without need of judicial decision. Provisions are made whereby a state attorney, a person sentenced or any one of his survivors

may petition for revocation of sentences passed by the Nazis in cases covered by the measure, and which are not automatically revoked under its terms.

## SYMBOL OF 4-POWER UNITY

(Continued from page 7)

It is the Allied Secretariat that prepares the agenda and briefs for meetings of the Allied Control Council and the Coordinating Committee. It is the Allied Secretariat that prepares the minutes.

It is the Allied Secretariat, through its Liaison and Protokol Section, that makes the formal presentation of the foreign missions — China, Australia, Brazil, Norway, etc. — to the Allied Control Council, the supreme governing body of Germany. And this is only part of Liaison and Protocol's ubiquitous job. It is a contact point between the various missions and the ACA and a clearing house for information on an almost endless variety of topics.

"My government wants restitution of electrical equipment delivered to the Germans in 1940 but never paid for. What can be done?"

Thomas A. Falco has been a magazine writer for the past ten years. Two months ago, he left the Washington Bureau of Business Week to serve as Chief Reports Officer, Reports and Statistics Branch, ECONOMICS DIVISION (OMGUS). Between 1942 and 1945, he was associate editor of War Progress, a confidential weekly of the War Production Board in Washington. Previous to that, he was a feature editor of The Financial World in New York. His articles have appeared in a variety of other publications including Magazine Digest, London Economist, Business Digest and Atlantica.

"My government wants to send representatives to the Leipzig Fair. At what rate can they exchange their currency into marks?"

"My government wants to repatriate some of its nationals in one of the Zones.

What is the first step?"

"My government wants to send a mission to the chief coal-producing area of Germany. Please make the necessary arrangements."

It is questions such as these that the Allied Liaison and

Protocol Section must tussle with every day, answering them on the spot if possible or putting the missions in touch with those who know the answers. But the biggest question around the ACA Building these days is whether Germany is to be treated as an economic unit — whether it is to have central administrative agencies, a uniform currency, a free movement of trade within the four zones.

# Station List

## Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney			
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US			
Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US	Berlin		Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant Deputy Military Governor
LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN			
Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg- Baden	Stuttgart		Lt Co M O Edwards
1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)			
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			Lt Col M O Edwards
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			1st Lt J P Clifford
1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen			Capt E G Thompson
Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart			Lt Col Beckjord
Württemberg			
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	1st Lt O P Johnson
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	1st Lt R E Alley
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Öppingen	LK Öppingen	Capt R Kennedy
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt C S Koenig
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	1st Lt P F Sullivan
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt I B Creas
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt C E McGaffey
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korsun
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt U S Aiello
Landesbezirk North Baden			
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj I A McGinniss
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I C Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Paterson

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENTDIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER

## LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov  
for Land Greater Hesse  
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)  
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden  
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden  
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel  
2d MG Med Gp  
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)  
H-88 US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar)  
307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison  
Liaison

Col J R Newman  
Capt H E York  
Capt B A Sturdevan  
Maj B H Kean  
Capt G E Skaggs  
Maj W Condy  
Lt Col L J Dockal

## Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden  
E-6 Frankfurt  
F-15 Wiesbaden  
G-41 Wetzlar  
H-77 Dillenburg  
H-78 Gelnhausen  
  
H-79 Hanau  
H-80 Weilburg  
  
H-81 Hofheim  
H-83 Rüdesheim  
H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden  
SK Frankfurt  
SK Wiesbaden  
LK Wetzlar  
LK Biedenkopf  
\*LK Gelnhausen &  
\*LK Schlüchtern  
SK-LK Hanau  
\*LK Limburg &  
LK Oberlahn  
LK Maintaunus  
LK Untertaunus  
\*LK Usingen &  
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman  
Col R K Phelps  
Maj M E Chotas  
Maj M Baymor  
Capt G A Abood  
  
Capt W F Johnson  
Lt Col T Turner  
  
Capt H L Edberg  
Maj J C Nelson  
Capt W F Hintz  
  
Capt L F Jones

## Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel  
F-14 Kassel  
G-38 Fritzlar  
  
G-39 Marburg  
G-40 Fulda  
G-48 Korbach  
H-65 Eschwege  
  
H-67 Hersfeld  
H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel  
SK-LK Kassel &  
\*LK Melsungen  
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &  
\*LK Ziegenhain  
SK-LK Marburg  
SK-LK Fulda & \*LK Hülfensfeld  
LK Waldeck & \*LK Frankenberg  
LK Eschwege &  
\*LK Witzenhausen  
LK Hersfeld &  
\*LK Rotenburg  
LK Hofgeismar &  
\*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry  
Maj G C Sola  
1st Lt W W Lechner  
Maj R A Gish  
Lt Col C F Russe  
Capt H R Dichtenmueller  
  
Maj R F Musgrove  
Capt G S Iredell  
Capt S B Borda

## Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt  
F-12 Darmstadt  
  
F-13 Offenbach  
G-31 Heppenheim  
G-32 Büdingen  
G-33 Dieburg  
G-34 Friedberg  
  
G-35 Giessen  
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen  
SK-LK Darmstadt &  
\*LK Gross-Gerau  
SK-LK Offenbach  
LK Bergstrasse & \*LK Erbach  
LK Büdingen  
LK Dieburg  
LK Friedberg &  
\*ICB Bad Nauheim  
SK-LK Giessen  
LK Lauterbach & \*LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm  
Capt N R Laird  
Capt C H Carter  
Maj L H Brown  
Capt T A Norris  
Capt J S Chapin  
  
Maj R J Willard  
Capt C H Lenneville  
Capt H Nickelsberg

\*Liaison and security

## LAND BAVARIA

Office of  
Mil Gov for  
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt  
(APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich  
Hq Co Munich  
Sv Co Munich

Col C C Morgan  
Capt J W Preston  
Capt L R Clark

## Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj I P Chestnut
*A-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*A-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
*A-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*A-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
*A-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt M Colbert
*A-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*A-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Capt Grodzinski
*A-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	1st Lt G E Mair
*A-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt J J Cotter
*A-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Feehan
*A-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*A-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*A-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*A-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*A-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt C Boden
*A-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
*A-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Markt Heidenfeld	Capt Griffin
*A-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
*A-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt O A Jenson
*A-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
*A-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*A-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell

## Regierungsbezirk Ober &amp; Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
*B-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
*B-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
*B-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Capt B F Stroup, Actg
*B-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F M Guild
*B-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
*B-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj H L Woodall
*B-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Capt J R Palmer, Actg
*B-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj A C Abbott
*H-254	Kulmbach	SK-LK Kulmbach	Maj H T Lund
*B-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
*B-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
*B-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt O E Palmer
*B-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Capt F J Stamatis
*B-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj H C Kauffman
*B-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*B-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*B-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Capt J F Wyatt
*B-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Capt R J Towle

\*Liaison and security

*B-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*B-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*B-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*B-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*B-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*B-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*B-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj O J Cody
*B-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
*D-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
*D-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj G J Gainer
*D-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*D-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
*D-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj T R B Cokendall
*D-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Capt G L Milner
*D-274	Cham	LK Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*D-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Corly
*D-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*D-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*D-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
*D-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
*D-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*D-302	Eggelndorf	LK Eggelndorf	Lt S Fuchs
*D-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorter
*D-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*D-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*D-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N F Ugland
*D-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Lt M V Fidals
*D-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*D-309	Vilsburg	LK Vilsburg	Lt J D Brooks
*D-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*D-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt W W Greene
*D-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt E J Gallant
*D-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*D-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*D-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt J F Leech
*D-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*D-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
*D-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Maj E Fitcher
*D-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
*D-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	1st Lt T A Winkelsecht
*D-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A R Sphar
*D-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman
*D-278	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Lt J C Mitchell
*D-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J J McWatters
*D-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
*D-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*D-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*D-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Lt A L Stone

### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Philpott
*E-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Capt Kurt Baer
*E-231	Freising	SK-LK Freising	Maj E W Boney

\*Liaison and security

## UNIT

## LOCATION

OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENTDIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER

*E-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Roenheim	Capt R H Necel
*E-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt W Lasserty
*E-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W A Lovett
*E-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*E-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj A H Wright
*E-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj M N Nitz
*E-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
*E-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*E-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forsy
*E-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*E-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt W N Dickerson
*E-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
*E-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	1st Lt H Klein
*E-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*E-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*E-289	Sternberg	LK Sternberg	Capt B B Simmons
*E-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*E-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
*E-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*E-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj F Owen
*E-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt H J Thompson
*E-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*E-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj G A Rein

## Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
*G-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J A Morris
*G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*G-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*G-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*G-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*G-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Toepser
*G-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*G-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
*G-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*G-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
*G-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	C1st Lt O H Sager
*G-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*G-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*G-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Lt P F Moskowitz
*G-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*G-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt T B Creaves

## U S SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of  
Mil Gov  
(US Sector  
Berlin)

Berlin

U S Sector, Berlin District  
(APO 755)

Col F L Howley

Office of Mil Gov  
for Bremen Enclave (US) Bremen

Wesermünde Det Wesermünde

BREMEN ENCLAVE  
(APO 751)

Lt Col B C Welker

Lt Col L S Diggs

\*Liaison and security